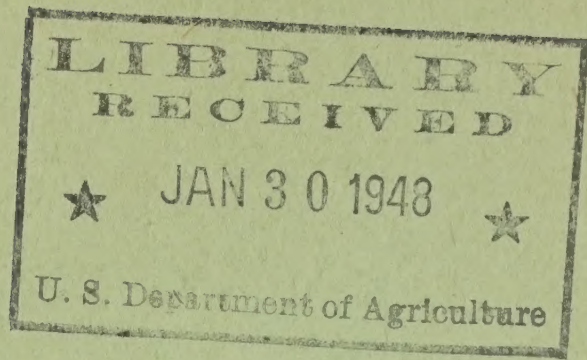


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"Canyon Orchids"

Belmont, Calif.

FALL 1947





## ORCHID GROWING IN THE HOME

Until recently, not too much was heard about growing orchids without a greenhouse. Gradually, however, the stories seeped out -- from all parts of the country came reports that orchids were being grown under all sorts of conditions. Many and ingenious were the methods used by amateur growers to provide humid conditions, and to maintain a balance of heat, light, and water.

This upsurge of interest in growing orchids revealed that flower lovers everywhere were digging for information and were applying what was gleaned thereby, until rewarded with that breath-taking sight, an orchid plant in bloom. In many cases, a beautiful Scrap Book, painstakingly put together, and the companion use of a camera to capture those momentous occasions, followed in natural order as a result of all of this research and labor. It is from just such humble beginnings that many a fine Orchid Collection has been built.

You may have contemplated growing orchids for pleasure, but hesitated because you thought that this would take more time and energy than you had to spare. One of the surprising discoveries an amateur makes is the fact that the majority of orchids are extremely self-sufficient. The fat, succulent bulbs (pseudo-bulbs) are storehouses of nourishment, and make the matter of watering and feeding practically unnecessary. The important needs are for plenty of light without direct sun, and some means of providing the surroundings with humidity.

If you plan to grow a full collection of orchids, or many of one kind for cut-flower purposes, a glass house will suit your purpose better. But there is no reason why you should deprive yourself of the pleasure of growing orchids for fun - in your living room, kitchen, or in any bright spot in the home where you can control the sun and add moisture to the air.

### *"Canyon Orchids"*

2923 San Juan Blvd.,  
Belmont, California  
Hours: 1:00-5:00 P.M.

Frank and Isobel Weber,  
Box 65, Belmont, Calif.  
Telephone: Belmont 2098

Closed Mondays

Plants Shipped Express Collect

Packing Charges 5%

California Residents Please Add 2½% for C. Sales Tax

CATTLEYA HYBRID SEEDLINGS

Lc. Cynthia F. C. C. (cross)

C. Trianae x C. Mossiae

(Lc. Chelsea x Lc. Dinah) x C. Enid

Lc. Lady Alexander alba x C. Royal Harold alba

Exquisite crosses. Ready for immediate repotting; leaves 2" to 4" long. Average ten to fifteen plants per pot.

In community pots: \$2.00 per plant

CYMBIDIUM HYBRIDS

Cymbidium Schlegeli x Orchidvale

Cymbidium Orchidvale x Pamela

Cymbidium Ceres x Solon, Schlegeli Var.

Cymbidium Alexanderi x Pamela

5" Pots. Average two to six growths (some also have Back Bulbs). Priced according to the number of growths.

Seedlings (Flowering Size) \$17.50 to \$27.50

These Cymbidiums are of better quality than is usually grown for cut-flower purposes; and, as will be seen from the names, originated at the well-known Schlegel Nurseries.

## CATTLEYA SPECIES

Back Bulb propagations; average four or five bulbs. Some with sheaths and new growths; balance should flower on next growth.

4" Pots

\$5.00-\$7.50-\$9.50

C. Trianae (Colombia) Jan.-Feb.-March. Large flowers. Variable in color. Run to blush shades with deep purple-crimson lip and orange throat. Often scented.

Plenty of light and air; moderate watering. If atmosphere is humid, keep osmunda dryish, except when plant is in full growth. If atmosphere is dry, water thoroughly once or twice a week, according to weather. When temperature exceeds 70°, spray the leaves with tepid water. Night temperature (winter) approximately 55°.

C. Deckerii (Syn. Skinneri) (Guatemala) March-April. Flowers smaller but in clusters. Rose-purple; deeper color on lip, throat paler. Sheath will form in late summer or early autumn and will stay brown through the winter, then will bloom in the spring.

Likes a trifle warmer and moister atmosphere than other Cattleyas. Plenty of light, air, and daily spray on leaves, as for Trianae and Mossiae. Night temperature (winter) approximately 58°.

C. Mossiae (Venezuela) April-May. Large flowers. Variable in color. Usually light rose, lip crimson with yellow markings on white. Sweetly fragrant.

Light, airy conditions. Well-defined rest after flowering. Moderate watering as with Trianae -- remembering (in all cases) that watering should be done only when weather is clear and bright. Night temperature (winter) approximately 55°.



## CATTLEYA SPECIES

C. Speciosissima (Syn. *Luedemanniana*) (Venezuela) June-July. Large flowers. Flesh colored; lip trumpet-shaped, rich with amethyst and white, yellow and amethyst in center. Variable.

Plenty of light and air, but slightly warmer conditions. Moderation in watering, as with *Trianae* and *Mossiae*. Night temperature (winter) approximately 60°.

C. Gaskelliana (Venezuela) Aug.-Sept. Resembles *Mossiae*, but quite variable. Very large flowers. Whitish to Rose-Purple; throat streaked with yellow. Handsome. Scented.

Moderate conditions, but less water than for other *Cattleyas*; and practically dry when resting. Cooler than other *Cattleyas*, with a night temperature (winter) approximately 50°.

C. Bowringiana (British Honduras) Oct.-Nov. Smaller flowers in clusters. Rose-purple; lip darker toward front, throat lighter.

Often found growing near streams and waterfalls; therefore, should never be too dry, except right after flowering. Night temperature (winter) approximately 50°.

C. Percivalliana (Venezuela) December. Medium-sized flowers. Deep Rose, frilly lip, throat crimson and gold. Sometimes called the "Christmas Orchid."

Plenty of light and air, but a little less water than for *Trianae* or *Mossiae*. Night temperature (winter) 50°-55°.

The minimum temperatures suggested above are those considered to be ideal. However, many growers adjust these temperatures to suit their individual circumstances. By shifting your plants about, it is possible to give each type approximately the temperature it requires.

## CYPRIPEDIUM HYBRIDS AND SPECIES

Cyp. Harrisianum	4" pot	\$12.50
Cyp. Dimmock	4"-5" pots	12.50-\$15.00
Cyp. Redstart	5" pot	15.00
Selenipedium Hybrids	4"-5" pots	9.50-\$11.50

Cyp. Insigne (India, etc.) Blooms autumn, winter, and various. Green with purple spots, white dorsal sepal, green and brown pouch. Flowers last very well. Copious watering during warm weather, taking care not to get water in axil of growth. Keep just slightly damp during winter. Shady conditions. Minimum temperature (night) down to about 40°-45° \$9.50

## DENDROBIUM HYBRIDS AND SPECIES

D. NOBILE (Hybrid) These Dendrobium hybrids are from a very famous source, and should prove valuable and interesting in the future. Bloom in spring. Will take kindly to much cooler night conditions than the Dendrobium species listed below, and will require some shade at all times of the year. 4" pots (D. Ronaele: Merlin x Wardianum) \$18.50

D. Phalaenopsis Schroderianum (Australia-New Guinea, etc.) White and violet; sometimes all white. Lasts very well. Blooms autumn and winter from both old and new growths. 4" pots \$15.00-\$17.50

D. Superbiens (Australia) Considered a natural hybrid between D. Phalaenopsis and D. undulatum. Rich, dark, reddish-purple, edged with white. Many flowered; lasts long time. Blooms late summer and autumn, and sometimes again in the spring. Spikes from both old and new growths. 4" pots \$18.50

The above Dendrobium species like to be about 60° at night. Heavy watering during summer until growths are matured. Then slow up on water, but never allow to dry out completely. Choose a bright, clear day for watering or spraying. Give plenty of light and almost full sunlight during the winter.

MISCELLANEOUS

Oncidium splendidum (Guatemala) Yellowish-green, barred and blotched with rich brown; lip large, flat, clear yellow. Blooms mid-winter and various. Abundance of water when growing; slackening off after growth completed.

4" pot - 4 to 6 bulbs

\$6.50-\$8.50

Oncidium sphacelatum (Mexico and Guatemala) Dark brown, barred with yellow; lip golden-yellow with a touch of red. Blooms spring and early summer.

\$4.50-\$6.50

Laelia anceps (Mexico) Blooms autumn and winter. Lasts many weeks in full beauty. Purplish-rose or rosy-lilac. Throat yellow streaked with red or purple. Fragrant.

Requires great light and a warm, moist condition. Plenty of water during summer; quite dry and cooler in winter; spray on leaves on bright mornings. 5"-6" pots

\$10.50-\$12.50

Schomburgkias (Tropical America) Following varieties, but without tags: *crispa*, *superbiens*, *undulata*, and an unknown yellow. All beautiful. Treatment similar to *Laelia*.

\$10.50-\$12.50

Aerides vandarum (India) Pure White - very fragrant. Resembles *Vanda teres*. Needs warmth and moisture and some shade.

\$5.00-\$7.50

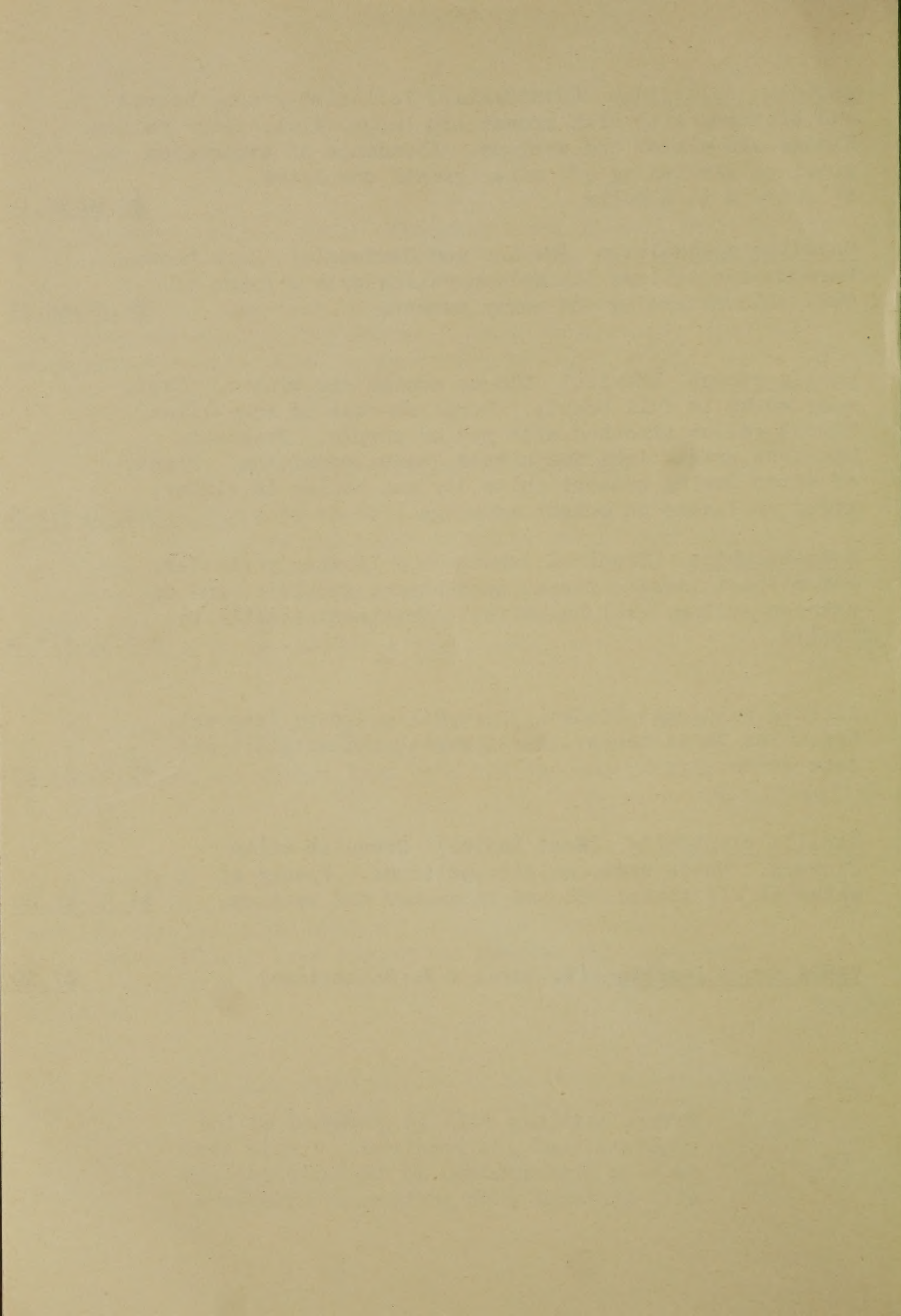
Vanilla planifolia (West Indies) Greenish-white flowers. Needs warm, moist conditions. Plenty of water at all times. Blooms in summer and various.

\$3.50-\$5.00

VANDA Agnes Joachim (*V. teres* x *V. Hookeriana*)

\$7.50

Future listings will be governed by the requests that are received. Please send us your preferences, so that our records will indicate your particular interests.





2923

San Juan

Cipriani

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